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COUNTRY Germany (Soviet Zone) REPORT 50X1

TOPIC Military Information from Neuruppin

EVALUATION 50X1-HUM

DATE OF CONTENT 5 April 1951

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REFERENCES

PAGES 3 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)

REMARKS

DO NOT CIRCULATE

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1. In February 1951, the Friedrich Franz Kaserne in Neuruppin (N 53/3 49) still quartered about 1,800 troops who wore red-bordered black epaulets, most of them with artillery insignia. The signal unit on the premises of the former telegraph construction office was estimated at 130 to 200 troops who wore red-bordered black epaulets. About 120 soldiers were instructed in the barracks yard on sixteen 122-mm artillery pieces on 24 February, while about 50 soldiers practiced with eight 37-mm AA guns. Motor vehicles were in the billeting area. Five 37-mm AA guns were still emplaced in the area west of the barracks installation. Two officers wearing artillery insignia, and 24 were engaged in aiming practice on 23 February. (1) 50X1-HUM
2. The former girls' school on Neustedterstrasse was occupied by about 200 troops who wore red-bordered black epaulets with supply insignia. About 75 percent of the soldiers were recruits, about 19 years of age. The motor vehicles of the units were parked in the school yard, because no garages were available. Sixteen groups of 12 soldiers each left the school building for the training area on Fehrbellinerstrasse on 23 February. Motor vehicles observed with the unit 50X1-HUM
3. About 200 recruits who arrived in the See Kaserne in early February were believed by source to have replaced the soldiers who shipped out toward Loewenberg on 31 January. The See Kaserne was occupied to capacity by about 1,200 troops who wore red-bordered black epaulets with tank and artillery insignia. Eight T-34/85 tanks, armored personnel carrier truck with 16 officers, truck with 28 soldiers equipped with carbines, and truck with 16 soldiers equipped with three light machine guns left the barracks installation toward Kraenzlin on 23 February. Three units of 63 soldiers each marched 50X1-HUM
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into the installation on 24 February. The soldiers wore red-bordered black epaulets, some of them with supply insignia; they were equipped with carbines and gas masks. Motor vehicles observed at the See Kaserne

the last two towing 120-mm mortars. (4)

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4. Trucks

carrying a total of 75 to 80 officers with tank insignia, left the Fridericus Kaserne for the railroad station on 17 February. A military band played while the officers boarded three boxcars. Several other boxcars were loaded with boxes. A motor column which left the Fridericus Kaserne towards the Kuhburgsberg training area on 27 February consisted of 21 T-34/85 tanks, 4 JS-3 tanks, 1 armored reconnaissance car, 2 sidecar motorcycles and ambulance (5)

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5. On 12 February, 16 T-34/85 tanks were engaged in cross-country obstacle driving at the tank training area along the east side of Wittstockerallee. Four JS-3 tanks were seen at the tank firing range on the west side of Wittstockerallee. Motor vehicles parked along the south side of Lehrweg

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6. Between 16 and 23 February, it was learned that Colonel Yuronkov (fnu) was the Neuruppin military post commander. He lived on Ziethenstrasse and rode in Horch sedan which was garaged in the See Kaserne. He was treated very respectfully by other officers of equal rank. (6)

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7. The former Soviet military post hospital on Fehrbellinerstrasse has become a hospital for German civilians. (7)

8. observed seven units assembling in the billeting area on 13 February. Six of the units consisted of about 100 men each, including only a few officers, whereas one unit had a strength of about 60, most of them officers. The troops in the installation wore red-bordered black epaulets, including some with tank insignia. They were commanded by a colonel. The officers were billeted in a separate barracks building, with two officers assigned to a room. Officers identified included Captain Stromilov (fnu), a company commander; Captain Kornev or Kirnov (fnu), adjutant; Senior Lieutenant Shmerinka (fnu), a tank commander; Senior Lieutenant Lensko (fnu); and Lieutenants Stavinski (fnu) and Valentin (fnu), tank commanders. (5)

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Comments.

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(3) The former girls' school is reported to quarter troops wearing supply insignia. the school was previously used for instruction purposes only.

(4) The arrival of recruits in early February 1951 appears probable in view of recruit shipments that arrived in the Soviet Zone of Germany from the U.S.S.R. at that time.

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- (5) The officers may have been repatriated to the U.S.S.R. or detached to courses of instruction.



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- (7) [redacted] the former German military post hospital on Fehrbellinerstrasse housed a Soviet hospital and a headquarters in mid-December 1950. [redacted] observed 100 officers leaving the building in late January 1951. [redacted]

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